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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/019,095	12/20/2001	Atsushi Yamada	P 0249550	3094
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Pillsbury Wint Suite 2800	hrop	UPTON, CHRISTOPHER		
725 South Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 90017-5406			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1724	
			DATE MAILED: 04/24/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summans	Application No.	Applicant(s)	'amada Hel
Office Action Summary	Examiner Up 1		roup Art Unit
-The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet L	eneath the corre	spondence address—
P riod for Reply	_	7	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.	T TO EXPIRE	MONTH(S) FF	ROM THE MAILING DATI
 Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 from the mailing date of this communication. If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days. If NO period for reply is specified above, such period shall, by d Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, b Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 	s, a reply within the statutory mi lefault, expire SIX (6) MONTHS f by statute, cause the application	inimum of thirty (30) da rom the mailing date of to become ABANDOI	ays will be considered timely. of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status			
☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on			 ,
☐ This action is FINAL.		•	
 Since this application is in condition for allowance ex- accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 			ne merits is closed in
Disposition of Claims			
Claim(s)	is/are pend	is/are pending in the application.	
Of the above claim(s)		is/are witho	Irawn from consideration
□ Claim(s)			
© Claim(s)		is/are rejec	ted.
□ Claim(s)		is/are objec	ted to.
□ Claim(s)			to restriction or election
Application Papers		requiremen	.
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on	• • •		
☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are o	bjected to by the Examiner	•	•
☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.			
☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	:r.		
Pri rity under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a)-(d)			
Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign prior	rity under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a	a)–(d).	
All □ Some* □ None of the:			
☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have be			
☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have be		No	
Copies of the certified copies of the priority docum		0(-))	
in this national stage application from the Internati	ionai Bureau (PCT Ruie 17.)	2(a))	
*Certified copies not received:			·
Attachment(s)	or No(s)		
Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Pape	r No(s).	Intervi w Summary	, PTO-413

Office Action Summary

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 11/00)

Notice of Ref rence(s) Cited, PTO-892

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Revi w, PTO-948

Part of Paper No.

□ N tice f Inf rmal Pat nt Application, PTO-152

□ Oth r._____

Art Unit 1724

1. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 13, it is unclear as to what the "cleaning device" is removing. Also, it appears from the specification that sludge, not waste water, from the cleaning device is returned.

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-6 and 8-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japanese patents 2000-24632, 2000-33363 or 2-2639, each in view of Japanese patents 11-179384 or 11-19674, or Suzuki et al.

Japanese patents 2000-24632, 2000-33363 and 2-2639 each disclose kitchen waste treatment systems having grinders, tanks, solid/liquid separators, composters for the solids, and biological treatment devices for the liquids, substantially as claimed. The instant claims differ in recitation of a split flow device for the biological treatment device, which comprises plural baskets having stacked layers of multiple sizes of grains, comprising wood chips.

It is well known to use a multi-layer treatment biofilter with a split flow inlet and baskets of particles, including wood chips, to treat waste liquid from a kitchen disposer, as exemplified by Japanese patents 11-179384 and 11-19674, and Suzuki (which appears to be the U.S. equivalent to the 11-19674 patent). It would therefore have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to use such a treatment device in the systems of Japanese patents 2000-24632, 2000-33363 and 2-2639, to improve the treatment of the liquid.

4. Claims 1-8 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japanese patents 2000-24632, 2000-33363 or 2-2639, each in view of Japanese patent 11-57761.

Japanese patents 2000-24632, 2000-33363 and 2-2639 each disclose kitchen waste treatment systems having grinders, tanks, solid/liquid separators, composters for the solids, and biological treatment devices for the liquids, substantially as claimed. The instant claims differ in recitation of a split flow device for the biological treatment device, which comprises plural baskets having stacked or concentric layers of multiple sizes of grains.

It is known to treat organic matter i liquid by biofilters having plural containers, both stacked and concentric (see figure 3), of varying sizes of particles, as disclosed by Japanese patent 11-57761. It would therefore have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute such a biofilter for the biological treatment

systems in Japanese patents 2000-24632, 2000-33363 and 2-2639, to improve treatment. With respect to the sizing of the mesh baskets and particles, and the composition of the mesh baskets, it is submitted that these would have been obvious matters of process optimization for one skilled in the art, absent a declaration of unexpected results, and therefore fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art.

5. Claim 13 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112 set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The recitation of a kitchen waste treatment system having the components recited in claim 1, and wherein the split flow device includes a cleaning device for removing sludge from the liquid and returning it to the flow rate controlling tank or to the separation tank, as described in the specification, patentably distinguishes over the prior art of record.

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Other references of interest include Wilhelmson, Burton, Spears, Jowett, Lunt, Ueda, Johnson and Pugh-Gottlieb.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Christopher Upton at telephone number (703) 308-3741.

